MADRAS COURIER.

VOLUME XXVII. — **TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1811.** — **NUMBER 1319.**

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 15, 1811.

SIR GEORGE *and* LADY BARLOW *request the honor of the Company of the* GENTLEMEN *of* His Majesty's *and the* Honorable Company's Civil, Naval *and* Military Services, *at a* BALL *and* SUPPER, *at the* Government Gardens, *at half past nine o'clock, on Friday the 18th instant, in Celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.*

GOVT. GARDENS, *January* 9 1811. — R. BARCLAY, MILITARY SEC.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

William Thackeray, Esq. Chief Secretary to Government.

J H. Peil, Esq Persian Translator to Government.

Mr. W. Thomas Blair, Assistant in the Office of the Accountant General.

Mr. William Wayte, Junior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. William Oliver, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. Frederic Gahagan, Superintendent of Stamps.

Mr. Charles Higginson, Register to the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. C. J. R. Ellis, do. do. for Northern Division.

FORT WILLIAM.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT, DEC. 26, 1810.

Notice is hereby given, that all the Promissory Notes of this Government, standing the General Register of this Presidency, from No. 7,001 of 1809 10. to No. 1, of 1810-11, will be discharged at the General Treasury, on Thursday, the 7th February next, on which day the Interest thereon will cease.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Tec. to the Govt.

On Monday 7th inst. a Session of Oyer, Terminer & General Goal Delivery commenced at the Court house in Fort St George, before the Honorable Sir Francis Macnaghten, Knt.

William Green, a private of the 34th Regiment, and Mahone Kelly, of the 33d Regiment, charged with Murder, were acquitted.

James Hopkins was found guilty of the wilful murder of Thomas Butcher.

Several Natives were found guilty of Grand and petty Larcenies, and the Court adjourned until Wednesday next, the 16th instant.

On Friday last, the Troops in Garrison fired three vollies in honor of the capitulation of the Isle of France to his Majesty's and the Honorable Company's Naval and Land forces under the command of their Excellencies Vice Admiral Bertie and Lieutenant General the Honorable John Abercrombie; and the Europeans in Garrison were victualled on the occasion.

Letters from England were received at Madras on Friday, from Point de Galle, which were conveyed there by his Majesty's ship Lion, Captain Heathcote; having on board his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley and Suite, proceeding to Bombay on their way to the Court of Persia.

PORT LOUIS, DEC. 6, 1809.

"We are now all safe and sound in the *Bureau du Genie*, and are extremely busy: however I will give you a hasty account of our proceedings, for the Cornelia sails to-morrow morning with the Flank Companies of H. M. 33d Regt. and I have not time to give any other than a rough account which I made on the road. On the 30th of November, at 1 P. M. the troops commenced to disembark at Cape Malheureux, the reserve under Colonel Keating, and the 59th 12th and 69th, with Artillery, Seamen and Marines, moved on:—the road was through a wood, at the extremity of which the Flankers fell in with a party of the enemy, and lost two men, Lieut. Ashe, and 2 men wounded severely, at half past 7 P M we came to our ground at a place about 3½ miles S. East of Point aux Roches The next morning at 5 A. M we marched to Moulin au Poudre, where we halted and formed into four lines; here we found plenty of good water in the Northern branch of Pamplemonsses River;—during the day, our advanced piquet had a skirmish with a party of the enemy; General Decaen was at the head with his Staff and a party of horse, and drove in and cut down a part of the piquet in front of the line; General Decaen is said to have been slightly wounded in the heel, and his horse shot under him; the firing becoming pretty general, he and his party thought proper to decamp. We fortunately found in the yard of the Powder Mill some bullocks, which enabled us to serve out fresh provisions to the Europeans. In the course of the evening we observed from the top of the Powder Mill, some of our Men of War near the entrance of Port Louis, and the enemy firing a few shells at them. The next morning we marched at 5 A. M. with the Reserve in front, and fell in with a party of the enemy at the Riviere du Tombeau, consisting of about 300 men with 2 field pieces attempting to defend the bridge, but were soon dislodged by a few Shrapnel's shells;—when we came to the bridge we found a part of it destroyed, which obliged us to drag our guns through the river: in advancing to the Riviere Sêche, the Reserve received a very heavy fire of grape and musquetry, and behaved with great firmness, being in the road which was enfiladed by 2 guns and 1 howitzer;—in this skirmish Lieut. Colonel Campbell was killed at the head of the Reserve by a grape or musquet shot through the back part of his head & which distorted his eye, as he was turning round on his horse to give orders. Major O'Keefe, of H. M. 12th fell at the head of his Regiment, having the upper part of his head carried off by a cannon shot. Lieut. Kippock, who led on the advanced party of the Reserve, received a wound in his forehead which obliged him to fall to the rear, the Reserve were immediately ordered to form a line to the right of the road, and the remaining regiments to form as they came up; the Enemy being driven from their guns with some loss, the troops were formed in lines across the road near the River Lataniers and halted, upon which the Enemy commenced a very heavy cannonade from their lines and batteries, and very shortly obtained the range of our lines, and as General Abercrombie did not intend to make an attack at this moment, the troops were ordered to retreat out of the range of the enemy's guns. In the course of the night there was a false alarm, upon which a great many of the troops commenced firing, and our lines being in rear of each other, several men were wounded. The next morning a flag of truce came out of the Town; the Officer was detained, and General Abercrombie went on board the Africaine to communicate the proposals to Admiral Bertie, on his return to Camp, the French Officer was sent back with the General's answer, and returned again in the course of the evening with General Vendermasen and his Staff to surrender the Town upon the General's terms, which were that they should all be sent to France with their arms. The next morning the Reserve and Grenadier Companies of all the European Regiments were marched into the town to take possession of the batteries and lines &c. &c.

On the morning of the 5th I went into the town, and found my way to the *Bureau du Genie*, where I saw a number of queer looking fellows, and some very fine plans. The town is built more like a town in England, than those at Bourbon, the houses join, and there are some very good buildings, and a most excellent harbour for shipping. Young Vieillard whom you saw at Madras, was taken prisoner in the French Frigate Venus."

We have little to add to the statement contained in the above letter. We have heard that the prisoners taken by the French were subjected to a most rigorous confinement, and that they were otherwise very ill treated. To this it is said may be attributed the refusal of Generals Abercrombie and Ward, and Vice Admiral Bertie, to dine with General De Caen, after the Capitulation had been signed.

About 400 men of his Majesty's 69th, 24th and 33d Regiments, who had been made prisoners, had entered the French service. We are informed that a Court Martial was forming when the Cornelia sailed, to sit upon these deliquents, who had deserted the standard of their King and Country, and basely united themselves to her bitterest Enemy.

Major Taynton, of the Artillery, and Major Butler, of his Majesty's 89th Regiment, were wounded, but not severely.

A Translation of a Proclamation issued by DE CAEN, 26th November, is given below.

PROCLAMATION.

In the name of the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine &c. &c.

Charles Decaen, Grand Officer of the Legion of honor, General of Division, Captain General of the French Establishments, to the Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLE,

INHABITANTS,

Thirty four sail of Enemy's Ships, are before the Island; this number, which may be augmented in a moment, leads us to suppose that the English have not abandoned their design to attack this Colony: a design in which they have already been so much counteracted by the glorious success of the brave men of the division of Duperre—I bear in mind all the marks of the zeal and intrepidity, that you shewed, before, and after that glorious action

Inhabitants of the Isle of France, in the present conjuncture, It behoves me to remind you of the enthusiasm, with which you have renewed your fidelity to your country on the day of the anniversary of the fete of the Great Napoleon. You are Frenchmen; unite your courage to that of the brave Soldiers and Marines that I am about to oppose to our Enemy, and we shall be Victorious

Isle of France November, 26th 1810.

DE CAEN.

Shipping Arrivals since our last.

January 9th, H M. Brig Barrocouta, Captain Owen,—do. H. M. Ship Phaeton,—11th do H. M. Ship Cornelia, Captain Edgell, from the Isle of France.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—On Monday the 14th January, Mr. Simon Martin, School Master, to Miss Leonara Fonsica.

BIRTHS.—At Quilon in Travancore, on the 1st inst. the Lady of Captain A. R. Hughes, 5th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter.

On Friday last, the Lady of A. Flower, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Bimlipatam, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of R. Keating, Esq. of a Daughter.

At the Presidency, on the 8th inst. the Lady of Captain Warren, of H. M. 33d Regt. of a Son and Heir.

On Sunday the 6th inst. the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel Hislewood, of a Daughter

At Conbeconum, on Tuesday the 1st inst. the Lady of C. Woodcock, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Jaulnah, on the 22d Dec. Lieutenant Colonel Macdonell, of H. M. 34th Regt. an irreparable loss to that Corps, and to those who had the honor of his acquaintance.

Lately at Porto Novo, by the accident of the upsetting of his boat in proceeding to his Ship, Captain Edward Micklejon, of the Country Sea Service.—In the premature loss of this excellent and honorable man the community have been deprived of a most worthy Member, his profession of a valuable representative uniting all the best recommendations, of zeal, ability and principle, and his associates, a friend who esteemed him most sincerely, as a faithful, upright and honest man.

At the Isle of France, from excessive fatigue, Capt. Yates, of the H. C. Ship City of London.

Major Ewates, of H. M. 69th Regiment.

Lieut Colonel Campbell, of H. M. 33d Regiment.

Major O'Keefe, of H. M 12th Regiment.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—At St. John's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Capt. Robert Allan, of the Ship Mary, of this port, to Miss Charlotte Townsend, of Kidderpore School.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ward, A G J. Tod, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Mrs Cecilia Macharg.

BIRTHS.—Mrs. Joseph Hodges, of a Daughter.

On the 25th ult. the Lady of John Corsar, Esq. of a Son.

On the 22d ult. Mrs. H. G A. Howe, of a Son.

Same day Mrs. Frances Derozio, of a Daughter.

On the 21st ult. the Lady of Mr. Deputy Commissary Howe, of a Son.

DEATHS.—Mrs Mary Farrell, aged 30 years.

At Chinsurah, on the 26th ult. Mr John Bernard Plusker, Eldest Son of Dr. I. Plusker, aged 28 years.

On the 9th ult. Mr. John Murray, Indigo Planter.

On the 6th ult. in Scindea's Camp at Nurwar, William Lindsay, Esq. First Assistant to the Resident at that Court.

ARRIVALS.—Major A. Macdowall, 15th Regiment N. I.—Captain Harty, H. M. 33d Regt. —Lieut. Pagen, do. do.—Lieut. Harty, do. do. Lieut. R. J. Castell, H. M 80th Foot,—and Lieut R. Young, 2d Bat. 25th Regiment.

DEPARTURES.—Capt. Dalrymple, 25th Dragoons,—and Assistant Surgeon J. Towell, 1st Bat 11th Regiment.

ASIATIC MIRROR,

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1810.

We have been favoured with a series of Philadelphia Papers, extending to the 12th of Aug. received by the American ship Atlas, whose arrival was mentioned in the Mirror of this morning.

These Papers contain extracts from London down to the 25th June; from Spain and Portugal to the end of that month.

Summary of News.

The Princess Amelia was convalesent.

Bonaparte and his new Empress had returned to Paris.

Massena, according to report, was to be placed on the throne of Portugal, on the conquest of that kingdom.

The American papers notice the arrival of Lord Elliott, (the Hon Mr. Elliott) at Antigua, on the 18th July, in the Thalia frigate. Mr. Elliott was appointed Governor of the Leeward Islands. He was sworn in and entered upon the functions of his Government, on the 19th June, the day after his arrival at Antigua.

The British fleet under Admiral Sir James Saumarez, passed the Belt, on the 15th of June, with a fine breeze.

An article in one of the latest American papers affords an unfavourable presage of the issue of the Revolution in the Carraccas. This account states that the Provinces of Coro and Maracibo which had acknowledged the authority of the revolutionary Junta to the fullest extent, were in dread of being attacked by the troops of Laguira and Porto Cavallo who continued firm in their adherence to Ferdinand VII The two former provinces had assembled 20,000 men to resist the threatned attack.

The Government of Holland, had issued a decree allowing their ships to clear out for neutral Ports.

Cotton and Coffee low in the Europe market. Indigo very high—Sugar in demand.

It appears by these late American papers, that affairs between Great Britain and the United States still continued on their former footing.

We understand that some alteration has been resolved upon within the last few days, respecting the first dispatch of the homeward bound ships. The *Sovereign* and *Midas*, we are infomed, are to sail about the 4th or 5th proximo. The *Georgiana* is not to accompany those ships as formerly intended; but is to be dispatched as a single ship, about the middle of January.

His Majesty's frigate *Leda*, Captain Sayer, will sail in the course of eight or ten days for Madras.

Sir John and Lady Newbolt and the Rev. Mr. Davies, go passengers to Madras with the *Leda*.

The *Harriett*, *Indus*, and *Bensley*, are to sail in a few days. They are to touch at the ports on the Coromandel Coast, in order to complete their cargoes.

The Sessions ended on Friday last; when the Prisoners who had been acquitted were discharged; and those who had been found guilty, were brought up to receive Sentence

Mrs. Clara Ward convicted of stealing two gold Watches, and other articles from the Shop of Messrs. Joseph Taylor and Co. was sentenced to be transported to Botany Bay, for the term of seven years.

William Highland a private in the Corps of Artillery, found guilty of stealing a silver Currah, from the person of a Woman of the town, wos sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay, for seven years. The same sentence was passed on *Francis Berry*, *John Maddon*, *John Thomsen*, and ——*Cullen*, all of the Corps of Artillery; convicted of a robbery in the Bazar of Fort William.

Omar Sing, found guilty on an Indictment for Conspiracy, and which he had traversed from last Sessions, was sentenced to two years imprisonment in the common Jail of Calcutta, to stand twice during that time in the Pillory and to be publicly whipped.

Seeb Chunder Meetre, for forgery was sentenced to be publicly whipped, to be imprisoned for two years, and to be fined one rupee.

Mongloo and *Khoodhar* for Burglary, transported to Prince of Wales Island for seven years.

Rumkomar Brema, *Hurry Deb Roy*, *Greeridhur Kur Bolanauth Sein*, found guilty of assault, battary and false imprisonment of Rajah Mootee Loll Opadeah, in order to compel the said Moottee Loll to sign a release of his right to Appeal to the King in Council. The four Defendants were severally sentenced to be fined and imprisoned, and to stand once in the pillory during the time of their imprisonment. The three Defendants first named were fined each 5000 rupees, and Bolanauth Sein, one rupee.

At the Company's Public Sale held on Saturday last, Patna Opium gave an average of 1620 rupees per Chest—the Benares Opium averaged 1565.

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1810.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

DECEMBER 15, 1810.

Mr. W. Lowther, Register of the Zillah Court at Juanpore.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Fort William Acct. Gen's. Office, December 26, 1801.

NOTICE is hereby given, that accepted Bills of Exchange drawn on the Governor General in Council, will in future, be discounted at the General Treasury at this Presidency, at the rate of four rupees per cent per annum: and all persons who may require this accommodation, are desired to make application at this office.

Published by Order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,

W. EGERTON, *Acct. Genl.*

The Honorable Company's Ships Larkins, Captain Drummond, and the Juliana, Captain Toussaint, proceed direct to Europe, and are expected to sail about the middle of January.

The Honorable Company's Ships Earl Spencer and Monarch, are, it is said, to be despatched direct to Madras, about the same time.

Passengers per Honorable Company's Ship Ann, *Captain Cameron.*

Mrs. Colonel Brown,—Two Misses Brown, —Captain J. Orrock, and 3 Children.

CEYLON GOVT. GAZETTE,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1811.

Arrived at Point de Galle, on the 20th inst. His Majesty's Ship Lion, Captain ———— and Sailed again in Company with the Chichester Store Ship for Bombay on the 23d—the Lion left England on the 16th July last, and had on Board Passengers Sir Gore Ousely, Ambassador to the Persian Court, Lady Ousely, and Wm Ousely, Secretary to the Embassy.—The Lion brings no Intelligence of Importance.

English Extracts.

THE MORNING POST,—JUNE 13, 1810.

The Corsican Emperor is now going into Italy, desirous, no doubt, to pay his Empress a compliment by shewing of what he has robbed her family. As he passed through the Netherlands, he might say to her, these were the lands of your ancestors, long and happily settled under the government of your family, but now they are mine, an upstart Corsican. In Italy he may make the same display, and the same boast, with still more galling effect, as the Italian States were ever a darling object of the House of Austria. Like *Petruchio,* he probably thinks the best way of beginning with a wife to secure future happiness, is to strike her with terror in the first instance, to humble her pride, and display his superiority.

The first step taken after Bonaparte's return to the capital, was to dismiss Fouche from his tremendous office of Minister of Police, appointing him however to the Government of Rome. Fouche is not pleased with his being removed from the Police department. He resigns himself to his Majesty's pleasure with regret—he experiences a very painful sensation in removing from him, because he loses the *happiness* and the *information* which he derived from his daily converse with him. He gives, with an affected humility, to his services the epithet of feeble.

The Persian Ambassador has left Paris, together with his Suite, which is very numerous.

JUNE 21.

The representation relative to Major Dodd, which has been laid before the Master-General of the Ordnance, is said to have been resolved upon, and drawn up immediately after the trial in the Court of King's Bench, and forwarded to the Ordnance Office immediately after. The reason of it having remained so long undecided upon, is, we believe, first the intervention of the Expedition to the Scheldt, which took away the Earl of Chatham, then Master-General, from the superintendance of that department, and subsequently the political contests, and the change always contemplated, and recently carried into effect. The publication of Mrs. Clarke's Book, and the conduct of Major Dodd, as described in it, together with several of his own letters, all unexplained and unaccounted for, have, within these few days, called the attention of the Officers connected and acquainted with the affair, in a particular manner, towards it.

JULY 20.

On Wednesday night, as soon as the Persian Ambassador and suit had embarked, the Lion got under weigh from Portsmouth, and proceeded on her destination; the Chichester store-ship in company. The Lion takes his Excellency to Madeira and South America, to Bombay, and then to Muscat. The touching at Bombay is a matter of necessity, as the voyage cannot be made through the Mozambique channel later than August. His Excellency has eighteen persons in his suit, eleven of whom will dine at Capt. Heathcote's table every day.—He was quite recovered from his indisposition.—He is returned home, highly gratified, no doubt, with the friendly and flattering reception he met in this great nation. The Chichester is gone with naval stores for the service of the squadron in the Indian seas.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.

Yesterday a Quarterly General Court was held at the East India House. After the usual forms had been observed, the titles of several Papers ordered by the House of Commons were read.

The Dividend on the Capital Stock for the half year ending the 5th July next, was fixed at 5½ per cent.

The Resolutions of the Court of Directors, imputing no blame to the Owners, &c. for the loss of the ships Lady Jane Dundass, Bengal, Calcutta, and Jane Duchess of Gordon, were confirmed, when a Ballot was fixed to be taken on the 4th of July, in order to determine whether three parts in four of the proprietors concurred therein.

Mr. Fry Magniac, and Mr. Smith, who were removed from their situations as Writers, in consequence of their appointments having been improperly obtained, were permitted to be reappointed to the service, if nominated by an individual Director. Mr. Williams was also permitted to be re-appointed a Cadet on the same terms.

Moonshee Husum Alee's appointment as Oriental Teacher at the Company's Artillery and Engineer Seminary, was confirmed.

Mr. Lewis was chosen a Member of the Committee of Bye-laws, in the room of Sir Henry Strachey, deceased.

The Chairman then acquainted the Court that the Bill had passed for raising 1,500,000l. by Exchequer Bills. He also stated that a petition had been presented to the House of Commons respecting the accounts between Government and the Company, which had been referred to the Committee sitting on East India Affairs, and he hoped, in consequence of a revision of these accounts, that a balance more favourable to the Company would be the result of the investigation.

Several questions respecting the disputes at Madras were satisfactorily answered, when the Court adjourned *sine die.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—JUNE 20.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Mr. W. Wynne, rose to move the Order of the Day for the House going into a Committee on the Bribery and Corruption Bill. It was his object to put in effect certain provisions to prevent what had been long considered a *Crimen non turpe,* but what was in reality subversive of the Constitution and of the country. He considered it the duty of the House to apply remedies for the various evils as they occurred, in this way the object was better attained than by a general discussion. By the Bribery Act, Parliament had already declared its abhorrence of the crime, and had enacted punishments accordingly. His present proposition was not for the pupose of enhancing those punishments, he believed that by acting on such a principle crimes were increased rather than diminished. He then entered into a detail of the various provisions of his Bill. First, he proposed that witnesses examined at the Bar should be compelled to give true and entire evidence, although it might tend to criminate themselves. He wished, secondly, and particularly, to shorten the duration of polls; he observed that the poll for the smallest borough could be continued as long as that for the largest county, by the means of keeping it open so long as a vote came once in an hour; he intended to make it necessary for a greater number to come in that time. With respect to frivolous petitions not prosecuted, he made an allowance of costs.

Mr. Johnstone did not wish now to enter into any discussion on the subject in ist present stage; he merely wished to observe, that he concurred with the ideas of the Hon. Gentleman, but differed as to the necessity of the remedies he proposed. He was not willing to adopt measures which were inconsistent with the Law of the Land. It had been said that the state of things in the House was now such, that our Ancestors would have "started with indignation;" on the contrary, he would assert, that our Ancestors were guilty of practices at which this House would shudder. It should be recollected that the Members were in former times elected as in a common club, by ballot. This was not a period of corruption, as so often asserted; he rather thought that it exceeded any former age in honesty and purity.

Mr. Brougham observed, that the reason why bribery did not now seem to be so extensive, was because it was carried on with greater cunning and more secretly. He, from experience, could assert, that in several Boroughs there existed an organised system of bribery; from this Bill therefore he augured much good to the country. He believed the not being able to compel a witness to give full evidence to be a chief cause of many evils. In case of great corruption existing in a Borough, he would allow the neighbouring Hundred to petition against it. He gave to his Hon. Friend the warmest thanks for the introduction of the Bill.—Before he sat down, he took the opportunity of noticing that a letter of his to some of his Honourable Friends near him, had been surreptitiously published, it had caused much clamour in the North of the Kingdom, and occasioned many advertisements in the Public Papers, accusing him of attacking the Scotch Corporate rights. He now gave notice, that he would early in the ensuing Session, submit the consideration of this subject to the House.

Mr. Lockhart thought that the Bribery Laws, in their present state, increased, rather than diminished the evil. The crime itself was generally committed by agents; he conceived it to attack the very vitals of the Constitution. He felt himself bound to give his steady support to the present Bill.

Lord Porchester thought it would have been satisfactory to the House, had Ministers given a pledge that they would further some measure for effectually preventing the effects of bribery, as it could not be thought that the mere "Paper Bill," passed in the last Session, could prove efficient to remedy the evils of which they complained, or even give them a satisfactory check. When Revenue Bills were passed, every possible means were taken for rendering them effectual, This was stated to be necessary to the public service; but whenever a measure of this nature was brought forward, founded on a great constitutional principle a wish to shrink from the subject was manifested on the part of his Majesty's Government, though he contended they would find their true interest in giving it their support, and in putting an end to bribery altogether. When that question was before them, no middle course could with propriety be pursued, as such must ultimately end in disgrace and Parliamentary Reform, not that Parliamentary Reform contended for by the moderate and the wise, but that which would throw the nation into confusion, and to which we must necessarily sacrifice all we hold valuable and dear.

Mr. G. Johnstone explained.

Sir S. Romilly expressed his entire concurrence with the general principle of the Bill, and felt how important it was to the House and to the country, that such a measure should be passed. He could not but express surprise that those who enjoyed his Majesty's confidence should not be present at the discussion. The Bill passed in the last Session would be injurious to the cause rather than otherwise, if it were not followed up by some more effectual measure. He could not but express a wish that a moderate Parliamentary Reform might be effected: such a Reform could alone prove beneficial to the country any other must be attended with serious evils—with convulsions that might endanger the security of the country.

Mr. Wharton defended the absence of Ministers. He understood it to have been the intention of the Hon Gentleman merely to explain the principles of his Bill, and thought it unnecessary at that time to detain his Right Hon. Friends.—Hereafter they would (he had no doubt) take an opportunity of offering some observations on it. He thought it was hard, when they gave it no opposition, that they should be censured for not remaining in the House to give their sentiments on it, when in its present stage their support could not further it.

Mr. W. Wynne shortly replied, after which the House resolved itself into the Committee; Lord Porchester in the Chair.

Mr. W. Wynne proposed to prevent the evils alluded to by his Hon. Friend, that persons of the description he had spoken of should give greater securities to prosecute than others.

Mr. Brougham left it for the consideration of his Hon. Friend, if the provision he proposed to make would be sufficient to prevent the evil. He feared it would not, as such persons frequently extorted money by threats.

After a few further remarks from Mr. G. Johnstone and Mr. Brougham, the House resumed, the report was brought up and ordered, to be taken into further consideration on that day se'nnight.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS.

Mr. Prendergast rose to give notice of a motion; and stated that during the interval of the late adjournment of the House, a communication had been made to him on the subject of certain Bye-laws and regulations that had been framed, and were now acted upon by the College of Physicians, to the merits of which, had there been sufficient time, he should certainly have felt it his duty to solicit the immediate attention of the House. He considered those Bye Laws to involve a question of great public interest, as far as they affected the rights of some very meritorious and eminent professional Gentlemen; should they, in the interim, find it expedient to revise their Code of Bye Laws, and rescind those clauses which had been represented to him, and he conscientiously believed were faithfully represented as unjust, vexations, and highly objectionable.

The third Report of the Committee on Sinecure Offices was brought up and ordered to be printed.

A Bill for the Lords for preventing vexations arrest was brought up; read a first time and ordered to be printed.—Adjourned.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS.

At a General Court-Martial held at Vizen, on the 20th March, 1810, Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat Department, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charge, viz.

"For scandalous and infamous conduct in misapplying and embezzling the Public Monies, by fraudulently receiving 5l per cent. out of payments made by him at different times about the months of September and October, 1809, at Merida."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision:—

"The Court having maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the evidence adduced in support of the prosecution against the prisoner, Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat Department, together with what he offered in his defence, and the evidence thereon, was of opinion he was guilty of the charge preferred against him, being in breach of the Articles of War, and by virtue thereof sentenced him, the prisoner, Thomas Richardson, Clerk in the Commissariat Department, to three months imprisonment, from the day of the date of the confirmation of this Court Martial, and also to refund the sum of one hundred and sixty-one pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence, being the amount received by him in a fraudulent manner out of the payments made to Manuel Fernandoz, and Fernando De Tano, at Merida, on three thousand two hundred and thirty-eight pounds fourteen shillings and one penny; and in default of payment of the said sum of one hundred and sixty-one pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence, the Court sentenced the prisoner, Thomas Richardson, to be committed to prison for six months, there to remain without bail, until he should pay such deficiency. The Court further adjudged the prisoner, Thomas Richardson, to be incapable and unworthy of again serving his Majesty in any situation of trust, civil or military."

His Majesty was pleased to approve and confirm so much of the sentence of the Court as adjudged the Prisoner three months imprisonment, from the day of the date of the confirmation of the Court Martial, and to be incapable and unworthy of again serving his Majesty in any situation of trust, civil or military; and to remit the remainder of the sentence.

The Commander in Chief directs that the charge preferred against Thomas Richardson, together with the sentence of the Court, and his Majesty's confirmation thereof, shall be read at the head of every regiment, and entered in the Regimental Orderly Books.

By command of the Right Honorable the Commander in Chief.

HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

Horse Guards, June 14, 1810.

MRS. CLARKE AND MR. COBBETT.

Of Mr. Cobbett, Mrs. Clarke thus speaks in her pamphlet of *The Rival Princess* :—

"In consequence of Mr. Cobbett having taken such a decided part against me lately, I think it but far to return him thanks for his *liberality* and *independence*—two qualities in a political writer that deserve my *admiration* and *esteem*, from the difficulty of meeting with them at *any time*, and particularly at the present day.

"When I was the great key-stone that held the arch upon which the *fabric* of Colonel Wardle's fame *entirely rested*, Mr. Cobbett said mighty pretty things with respect to me; but now the —— of his friend has *loosened* its *security*, and I have let him into a gulph of deserved Public odium—*he*, to support his *favourite theme, for private reasons*, has discovered, all at once, that I am a very infamous woman, in whom there is no truth to be found!

"Nature has bestowed on the human mind an amiable kind of weakness, which frequently induces an author to believe, that his sentiments, though as changeable as the weathercock, are never observed, and that his reader has a *happy stupidity* of not finding out when the *vane was* in the *west*, and when it is in the *north!* This *changability* in Mr. Cobbett, whose abilities I admire, obliges me to open the secrets of the prison-house, and shew that the *intellect of even clever* men is *heavily fettered and quite the slave to accidental circumstances*; which strengthen the philosopher's *position*, that there is but *little* difference between the *enlightened* and *ignorant* man, all being alike characterised by imperfection!

"During the Investigation, Lord Folkstone brought Mr. Cobbett to Westborne-place, who was pleased to say a number of *civil things to me* [all of which were very *opposite to his late public sentiments*]; and observed, with *much warmth of feeling*, that the only thing he was angry at was, that I should ever have lived with such *a man* as the Duke of York. As *I knew* the *cause* of this remark, I instantly *checked* the *ebulliton* of his *malice*, by observing that tho' I had been drawn into measures of *hostility* against my late friend, yet still he was a *gentleman* and a *prince*, who was adorned by many excellent qualities; and therefore I begged to *assure him* that he would not raise himself in my opinion by any personal reflections on the Duke of York, which I *knew* arose from his having *been once disappointed* at not dining with his Royal Highness at my table, after the *paryt was fixed.*

"That the reader may enter completely into the cause of Mr. Cobbett's dislike to that Prince, and his motives for having become his *determined foe*, I must be allowed to relate the circumstance. Accident, I believe, suggested a political party at my house: accordingly Mr. Cobbett and Sir Francis Burdett received cards of invitation, and were, as they expected, to have dined in company with the Duke of York. Within a few days of the dinner, the Duke informed me, in the most delicate manner, that he had not the least objection to dine with these gentlemen as private individuals; yet, as their hostility was so obvious to the Government, it would not be prudent for him to be present. I felt the propriety of the Duke's excuse, which arose from no *personal dislike*, and consequently put the party off. A gentleman who was to have been of the party afterwards told me of *Cobbett's* anger at being disappointed, and assured me that he would not forget the *insult*; which time has proved he *has not*, from the *unmerciful manner* with which he has followed the object of his malice. An explanation of this fact took place before Lord Folkstone, who, I think, is *too much* the man of honour to deny it now, from motives of policy, though Mr. Cobbett may *not like* to acknowledge the *truth* of this statement!

"If Mr. Cobbett should feel hurt at the introduction of this anecdote, he has the gratification of knowing that an *injured* female is at the *mercy* of his pen, which has already consumed a great deal of gall upon her, whom he *could* once come to *praise* and *admire* when *she was in the service* of a certain *cause!*"

OXFORD, JULY 3.

The first annual Commemoration since the Installation of Lord Greenville, which has excited so much public interest and expectation, commenced this day. The morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, of which there are a profusion in all parts of this city. At nine o'clock the outer gates of the yard of the Theatre were opened, when the rush to gain admittance with such a genteel assemblage exceeded belief.—Ladies and Gentlemen had their clothes actually torn to rags, lost their shoes, rings and jewels tore off; a number of rings and trinkets were afterwards picked up out of the mud.

The rising semi-circle was reserved empty for the Noblemen and Doctors who were to be

(Continued after the Poetry)

Vol. 27, No. 1319. MADRAS COURIER. JAN. 15, 1811.

POEMS

POETRY.

THE SIEGE OF ACRE.

Upon this memorable subject MRS. COWLEY has published a Poem in four books, in which she celebrates in neat and impressive strains the great and astonishing event of the effectual check given to the extraordinary career of BONAPARTE by that truly gallant and most excellent Officer, SIR SIDNEY SMITH. From this Poem we have at present only room for the following short extract :—

" Frenchmen! high acts, said BONAPARTE, invite,
'Tis England calls you to the final fight ;
For, the great moment is at length at hand,
When Victory must elect its favourite band,
Lead on its front with her resistless car,
And crush at once the tumults of the war,
See! where the British standard blurs the air,
Let all the vigour of your wrath point there,
The Roman Eagle scarcely equal rose
To the deep terror of barbarian foes—
As their bold standard on the high wind flies,
Its lions almost seem to mount the skies."

The shot and shells in vollies pour around,
The aim to take by storm—but, soon they found,
In turn astonish'd, treachery was foiled,
Their leader, e'en in guile! had vainly toiled.
Both Turks and Syrians ready to receive
A foe known prompt at all times to deceive—
The English quite prepared to urge the fight
The contest destined to decide e'er night.

In aid of justice, valour is aroused
And all the Furies of Revenge unhoused ;
The British Chief at every point is found
Support to give, as Fate breaks lines around,
He guides, he governs, he controuls the hour,
The wings of France beneath his genius cower.
The reinforcements share the common fate
Meet the same prowess, sink to equal state,
Yes! at these walls the lofty KLEBER's band
Own'd the proud prowess of a naval hand.
Again exhausted, beaten, and undone,
From forth the breach the French, all panic, run,
Close to their steps they feel their noblest foe,
And but to swiftness partial safety owe :
The English, rapid as o'erwhelming waves,
As wild, as e'er the fiercest tempest raves
O'ertake the rear, before them swiftly dart
Then facing turn, and back th' invaders start
Start back in vain! Turks, Syrians, advance
Again drive on the vanquish'd troops of France.

(Continued from the 2d Page)

in the procession. Sir Sidney Smith entered the area at ten o'clock, in his uniform ; he was soon recognised by the Bachelors of Arts and Under-Graduate Members of the University, in the upper gallery, where they were assembled to the number of about one thousand, who cheered him with incessant clapping and huzzas ; an avenue was made for Sir Sidney by the Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Law, when he bowed respectfully to all parts of the gallery. This highly delighted the young Gentlemen, who called out loudly for a seat for Sir Sidney. The Head of Worcester College had the care of the semi-circle, set apart for the Noblemen and Doctors, when he very politely admitted Sir Sidney to a seat, which gave general satisfaction.

At a quarter before eleven o'clock, Dr. Crotch, the Professor of Music of the University, announced the approach of the Chancellor and the procession, from the Vice-Chancellor's ; upon, which the organ ; & the excellen band under his direction, amounting to about 100 performers, struck up the march in the occasional overture. The six Beadles of the University, in their full dresses, entered, followed by Lord Grenville, the Chancellor, in his new robes, which for elegance far exceed the Lord Chancellor's state robes. Dr. Parsons, the Vice Chancellor, followed his Lordship in full robes ; there were also in the procession, which consisted of about 100, Earl Spencer, Lord G. Cavendish, Lord C. Spencer, Vicount Morpeth, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Judge of the Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Sir Hippesley Cox, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, Mr. Bouverie, Mr. T. Grenville, &c.

After the Chancellor had taken his seat in the Chair, and all those in the procession, the music ceased, His Lordship then opened the High Convocation, in a latin speech, declaring the purposes of the Convocation, viz. to commemorate the Benefactors of the University, according to the intention of the Right Honourable Nathanial Lord Crewe, late Bishop of Durham ; also to confer degrees upon qualified persons.

During the time the Chancellor was addressing the Meeting, all those who came in the pocession, stood : Earl Spencer on the right of the Chancellor, and Dr. Parsons, the Vice-Chancellor, was on his left. After his Lordship had finished reading the list of names, he sat down and put on his cap ; the Proctors did the same, being the only priviledged persons to be covered in the presence of the Chancellor.

The band then played a very charming piece, after which, the six Beadles entered again in procession, followed by a Doctor of Laws ; and those who were candidates to have that honour conferred upon them. The Doctor we understand to be Dr. Heber, of Brazen Nose College. The Doctor addressed the Chancellor in a long latin speech, recommending the personages who were candidates for the honour of being admitted Doctors of Civil Law. The Chancellor rose from his chair, took off his cap, and answered the Doctor.

The first candidate proposed was his Grace the Duke of Somerset, who being informed by the Chancellor he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law, of that University, bowed respectfully, and then approched towards the semicircle, the seat of the Doctors, where he was introduced to his seat by Dr. Parsons, the Vice-Chancellor, and one of the Protectors,

The next candidate was the Marquis of Buckingham, who on ascending the steps to take his seat in the semicircle among the Doctors unfortunately fell ; he was raised up by the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, The Noble Marquis did not appear to have received any material injury.

The following is a correct list of the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were admitted afterwards to the degree of D. C. L:—

The Marquis of Downshire, Marquis of Ely, Earl of Essex, Earl of Abingdon, Earl of Jersey, Earl Fortescue, Earl of Carysfort, Earl Temple, Lord Viscount Bulkeley, Lord Viscount Charleton, Lord Braybrook, Lord Cawdor, Lord Carrington, Mr. William Wickham, Mr. George Tierney, Mr. William Elliot, Sir William Drummond, K. C Sir John Newport, Sir John Anstruther, Mr. Fagel, late Greffier of the United Provinces.

The Rev. William Crowe of New College, the public Orator of the University, then entered the Rostrum, and delivered a Latin Oration, commemorative of the benefactors of the University, which received great applause.

The recitation of the Chancellor's Prize Odes then took place in the following order :—

Latin Verses. Pyramides Ægyptiacœ, Mr. Coleridge, of Corpus Christi College.

English Essay. What are the Arts, in the cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Ancients ? Mr. Whatley, of Oriel College.

Latin Essay. In Philisophiæ quæ de Vita et Moribus est, illustranda, quænan præcique Sermonum Socraticorum, fuit excellentia ? Mr. Miller of Worcester College.

English Verse.—The Statue of the Dying Gladiator, by Mr. Chinnery, of Christ Church.

All the Gentlemen were extremely perfect ; we did not hear any of them once prompted ; and they were all highly and deservedly applauded, particularly Mr. Chinnery, who delivered himself with the utmost effect and grace.

The new Ode was then performed, written in honour of the new Chancellor.

The proceedings of the day being concluded, the Chancellor rose and adjourned the Convocation. His Lordship then left the Chair, and proceeded throughout the crowed area singly, when he was cheered generally throughout the Theatre. All the Doctors followed his Lordship singly, according to their rank. Sir Sidney Smith, on returning, received unbounded applause. We never witnessed a more splendid sight, and every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum and regularity. The Chancellor, several Noblemen, Heads of Houses, Doctors and Proctors, to the number of about two hundred, dined with the Vice-Chancellor at Baliol College, where every delicacy was provided.

THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

MR. TUCKER's REPORT TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Upon the advantages attending the Roadstead within the Islands of Scilly, the Report states :—

" From the situation of the Islands of Scilly, and the numerous safe channels, or passages, to the anchorage within them, they seem, at the first sight, in a geographical point of view, to have been placed by nature as the advanced work, or great maritime outpost of these kingdoms. The advantages which this Roadstead (*twenty-five leagues to the westward of the most western Port in the Channel*) possesses as a rendezvous for ships of war, expedition, and convoys are so obvious, and the disappointments, distress, and disasters, which the country has experienced, from the (supposed) want of a safe Port precisely and exactly situated in this spot, are so notorious, that it is scarcely possible to account for its having been so long and so entirely neglected, upon any other ground than that of the unhappy and inveterate prejudice which has prevailed in the Navy, owing to some heavy disasters, particularly the loss of the Association, Eagle, and Romney, under the command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in the year 1707 : a prejudice, which, like every other, has originated in mistake, and been strengthened by ignorance ; as, infact, this misfortune arose solely from an error of their reckoning, which was so extremely incorrect, that the whole fleet was brought to, in a gale of wind, with the Islands close under their lee, only a few hours before the Admiral struck upon the rocks : an accident which might have happened upon any coast, and had no connection whatever with the peculiar nature of this Roadstead, or the facility or danger of approaching it. As well might the whole coast of Portugal be avoided, because the Apollo and twenty-nine sail of her convoy, bound to the West Indies, were most unaccountably stranded near Oporto, in April, 1804.

" This prejudice, combined, perhaps, with other circumstances, I do not hesitate to assure your Royal Highness, has, hitherto, operated to keep the officers of the Royal Navy more ignorant of the roads and anchorages within the Islands of Scilly, than they are of any port or creek upon the coasts of his Majesty's enemies, from Toulon to the Great Belt. It is certain, Sir, that not one naval officer in fifty, is so well acquainted with the approaches to your Royal Highness's Port or Roadstead of St. Mari's, as the universality of the navy are with almost every Port, Bay, or Anchorage belonging to France, Spain, and Holland! It is certain that not one of ten has ever been within three miles of it ! ! which is solely to be ascribed to what may be called the cradle prejudice of the service, in which the boys are first warned, and affrighted with the islands, or, as for greater terror, they call them " the Rocks of Scilly." Your Royal Highness has been pleased to observe that a similar, although, happily a less rooted prejudice prevailed so late as the year 1781 against the anchorage at Yarmouth ; and it is still to be feared that this unfortunate pre-occupation of the mind may present greater obstacles in the way of your Royal Highness's patriotic and generous design, than you once apprehended from the difficulty of combating the sea, and erecting that safe and commodious mole, or break-water, the easy practicability of which has, at length, been so fortunately ascertained

" But if the existence of rocks, shoals, bars, or other local dangers and impediments, can be received, *a priori*, as a ful and insurmountable objection to the use of any port, or harbour, the ports of London and Liverpool would be struck by the same incapacities ; in each of which, it is notorious, that more vessels are annually wrecked, after the completion of their voyages, than are lost upon these tremendous rocks of Scilly—Rocks, all of which are most clearly and accurately laid down in Mr Spence's chart ; and are, themselves, conspicuous objects, either by their elevation above the water or the break of the sea. There is no harbour in the Channel to which this objection would not apply ; for instance, in the approach to Falmouth there are the Manicle Rocks, and the Black Rock in mid- channel of the entrance into Carric Rord: In the way to Plymouth, there are the Edystone, Hand-deep, Tinker, Shovel, Nap, and Panther Rocks ; two miles to the eastward of the Start, in the fair way to Torbay, lie the Skerries, a very dangerous shoal, with only the feet of water upon it ; off Portland are the Shambles : near to the Needles lie the Shingles, and within the Warden Ledge : going into St. Helen's and Spithead, there are the Princessa Shoal, Betty's Ledge, Nab, Long Rock, Warner, and Noman, on the one side : and the Dane and Horse Shoals on the other : all narked out by buoys, otherwise it would be impracticable for large ships to go into Spithead with safety. Above the Isle of Wight, in the way to the Downs, are the Oars, Headboroughs, two shoals off Beachy-head : and the Medway, Ridge, and Van, above Dungeness. The Downs, and the navigation to the Thames, are surrounded by sands and dangers, as well as the approaches to Yarmouth Roads and the Humber. In short, if narrowness of channel and rocks are to be considered as insurmountable obstacles, there must be an end to commerce and navigation. It is now however, my duty to speak more specifically, and in detail, of the advantages which must result from the completion of your Royal Highness's design ; after which I shall submit a few remarks, accompanied with the proofs, respecting Yarmouth, in order to shew how easily, and how quickly, all unjust prejudices must yield to experience and utility.

" In a subsequent part of this Report, I shall be able to satisfy your Royal Highness, that the anchorage at Scilly, even in its present unprotected state, is regraded by the best-informed Officers in his Majesty's service, as superior to Plymouth-Sound, for the number of ships which it will contain, whice does not exceed five sail of the line, (exclusive of two hundred merchant vessels in the different harbours) : for neither ships of the line, or merchant vessels, can be moored where they would be exposed to the violence of the sea which sets through the Broad Sound, in gales of wind from the westward ; but when the projected moles shall have been built, there will be ample room for ten or twelve sail of the line, and five hundred sail of transports or merchant vessels.

" I have before stated to your Royal Highness, that no Officer having charge of an Expedition or Convoy bound to the westward, will sail from Torbay with the wind to the westward of north ; nor from Plymouth and Falmouth with the wind to the westward of N. N. W. ; whilst any Officer would sail from the anchorage at Scilly with a convoy bound to the East and West Indies and America, with the wind at W. N. W. ; and with a convoy bound to the Mediterranean, the Coast of Portugal, or the North Coast of Spain, with the wind even at West. The advantages which the country would derive from a rendezvous so far to the westward, as to admit of Convoys and Expeditions profitting of so many points of the most prevailing winds in the entrance of the Channel for six months of the year, *during which they could not sail from* ANY PORT *in the Channel* are incalculable.

" Who does not recollect the distress and disasters which the convoy under the escort of Admiral Sir H. C. Christian suffered in 1795 ? Had that unfortunate convoy been assembled at Scilly instead of Spithead, or if there had been a safe Roadsted at St. Mary's, in westerly gales of wind, for it to have proceeded to, even after it had got to the westward of the Scilly Islands, and was compelled by gales of wind to return, the country would not have had to lament the loss of so many lives, and the failure of one of its most important expeditions. Even the bare freight of the transports, (two hundred and twenty five in number) employed in that single expedition, from the time that they first sailed from Spithead, in October 1795, till they finally passed the Scilly Islands in Maoch 1796, independent of the expense of all the ships of war, and the value of the transports and merchantmen which were lost, would defray one-fourth part of the estimated expense of building the moles which will render the anchorage of St. Mary's every thing that your Royal Highness proposes. Hardly one Expedition has sailed from this country to the westward, that would not, if it had been assembled at Scilly, have been half way to its destined port, before it has been able to get out of the Channel. Had the transports with the army under the command of Sir David Baird, assembled at Scilly instead of Falmouth, in September last, that General must have landed with the troops in Spain before the wind permitted him to get out of the Channel.

" Falmouth, from its situation, is, at present, the general point of rendezvous for all Convoys and Expeditione bound to the Westward ; from hence, however, as I have before stated, no Officer will sail with a Convoy, even in moderate weather, with the wind to the westward of N. N. W. for with the wind to the westward of that point he would not be able to weather Ushant ; and he would be under the necessity of returning into port, with great risque, if the wind should blow fresh, of having his Convoy dispersed and driven to the Eastward ; whilst wind the wind even at west he would be able to weather Ushant from Scilly ; and if the wind should back, to the southward he could weather Ireland upon the other tack, and take the chance of a fair wind clear of the draft of the channel. Before I conclude this point, it is necessary that I should observe upon the peculiar disadvantages which the foreign Trade from Bristol, Liverpool, Greenock, and the whole of the northern Channel, labour under from Convoys being ordered to assemble *within* the Channel, an inconvenience which would be removed if they were to rendszvous at Scilly. Ships from these Ports cannot get round the Land's-end, to gain any Port in the Channel, with an easterly wind, which is a fair wind for them to proceed to the place of their ulterior destination ; consequently, they are obliged to put into Scilly, where they remain until their fair wind is spent, and a contrary wind enables them to reach the Port of rendezvous in the Channel, for although the convoys which the Ships so situated were intended to join, frequently pass down Channel whilst the Ships are waiting at Scilly for an opportunity to join them, that junction is rarely effected, the prejudice against the Islands seldom permitting the Officer having the charge of a convoy to approach within sight of them. Nor will the trade of the country at large receive less benefit in time of peace, from a safe anchorage being made at the Scilly Islands ; than I have pointed out for Expeditions and Convoys during war. In time of peace when each Merchant ship sails immediately to her destined Port, it will be of incalculable benefit to the mercantile interest that their shipping should have a safe Port (at St. Mary's) of shelter from westerly gales, without being under the necessity of re-entering the Channel, and running into Falmouth or Plymouth ; a Port from whence they will be able to proceed, and, probably, to make their voyage, before a Ship bound to the same place, and lying even in Falmouth, shall have been able to get out of the Channel.

" Hitherto I have explained the advantages of the anchorage at St. Mary's in relation to Expeditions, Convoys, and Commerce ; but regarding it as a rendezvous for an advanced Squadron, either to go in pursuit of the enemy, or for the protection of Ireland, it assumes a much higher character of importance to the United Kingdom.

" The same wind which will bring a hostile Fleet destined for Ireland, from any Port on the coast of Spain or Portugal, will, if it blows hard, drive any Squadron blockading Brest, to seek shelter in one of the Ports *within* the Channel, where it has frequently happened that the Ships employed upon this service have been detained for many weeks together ; during which, is the approach of an enemy's Fleet had been certain, not a ship could have beat out of the Channel to have opposed it, and the enemy might have proceeded to any of the Ports of Ireland ; whilst from Scilly ships can put *to sea in all winds and weather ;* and in the case just stated, would be in pursuit of the enemy long before the intelligence of their approach could be communicated by the look-out ships to the Admiral at any of the Ports in the channel.

" The Roadstead of St. Mary's can at all times, and under every circumstance of wind and weather, be approached with more certainty, and far less danger, than either Falmouth, or Plymouth. The soundings round the Islands are regular, and accurately set down in Mr. SPENCE's Chart. All the South side of the Islands from Gorregan to the Eastern Islands, may be approached by a first-rate within half a mile of the shore and there is nothing that can injure her excepting one rock, which is at least fifty feet above high water mark, about half a mile from St Mary's Island ; and, within the distance above described, there are two safe entrances (St. Mary's and Smith's Sounds) into the Roadstead. During the night no ship can receive any injury whilst she keeps the light upon St. Agnes, bearing in any degree to the northward of her ; and in the event of her being caught by a gale of wind near to any of the Islands, she can always enter the Roadstead, or clear the rocks upon one tack or the other, as the tide may serve, which was proved by Sir George Byng, in the Royal Anne, one of Sir Cloudesley Shovel's Fleet, who after the signal of danger had been made, got some sail upon his ship, and without difficulty weathered the Islands ; and in like manner did Lord Dursley succeed in saving the St. George, even after she had struck upon the same rock with the Admiral. And here it is necessary for me to observe, that the tide does not, under any circumstance of wind and weather, either at flood or ebb set upon any one of the Rocks or Islands from the sea ; but forms a complete circle round the group of the Islands, as is shewn in Mr. Spence's Chart, and was demonstrated in the year 1792, when the Elizabeth, a ship of three hundred tons burthen, laden with salt, from Alicant bound to London—a wreck, with all her masts and bowsprit gone, and every part under water excepting her stern, drifted close to the Island of Rosevear, and was carried by the tide three times round the Islands in the space of four days, (during which it was calm) in spite of all the efforts of the Islanders to tow her in, and on the fifth day, when the wind come from the N. W. she drove on shore upon Bryer Island.

" The unhappy prejudice against the Islands, which originated in the misfortune of Sir Cloudesley Shovel in 1707, was increased and confirmed by the lass of his Majesty's ship the Colossus in 1798, but I have the authority of Admiral Murray, who then commanded her, to state, that the loss of that ship was to be attributed solely to the rottenness of her cable, which (although never before used) was decayed from having been many years in sorte in the Mediterranean. The wind blew from the land at the time that the cable parted ; the anchor remained firm in the ground ; and notwithstanding the misfortune which took place, I have the Admiral's authorty for saying, that he considers it, even in its present state, as a very good anchorage for the number of ships which it contain. And, Sir, in addition to this testimony, I am authorized by Commissioner Bowen (who is better acquainted with the Islands than any other officer in his Majesty's service) —I am authorised by Captains Marsh and Neitch, and by the other Naval Officers stationed there—by the most intelligent of the Pilots, and by the commander of the Revenue Cutter who has been employed there for the last seven years, as well as by Mr. Spence (who spent three years in surveying the Islands under the directions of the Admiralty) to affirm, that even at the present moment, before any of the projected unprovements shall have taken place, the Roadstead of St. Mary's offers a safer and better anchorage than Plymouth Sound, with excellent holding ground.

" It remains for me, Sir, only to recal to your Royal Highness's mind some few particulars respecting the Port of Yarmouth, which your Royal Highness recollects to have been almost as much the object of unfounded prejudice as the Rocks of your Islands of Scilly ; but I am so sensible of the length of this report, that I shall confine myself to two instances of equal notoriety, which will shew how easily all false prejudices are removed by resolution in the informed, and encouragement to the ignorant. So late as the year 1795, Yarmouth Roads continued to be reputed so formidable and so difficult, that the pay of the Masters of his Majesty's Ships serving in the North Sea was increased five shillings per day if they could carry a ship into Yarmouth Roads, and otherwise pass examination as Pilots for the North Sea : and about fourteen years before, when this error appears to have received its first imperfect shock, after the battle on the Dogger-bank, Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, intending to have gone to the Humber to land his wounded men, directed Captain Mocbride, in the Artois, to lead the fleet into the river. The Captain, who, fortunately, had the advice of Commissioner Bowen, then the Master of that ship, pointed out Yarmouth Roads as the best place for the fleet to repair to ; on which the Admiral observed, "that the *Pilots* would not undertake to carry a line of battle ship in." The frigates, however, did go into the Roads ; but the Ships of the line were kept without the Sands, and went to the Nore and the Downs, with all their wounded men on board. Since that period more successful efforts have been made to remove the unfounded apprehensions which prevailed with regard to Yarmouth, which during the late and present wars has been, and is, the constant rendezvous for the squadrons employed in the Baltic, in the North Sea, and in the Blockade of the Texel ; and is resorted to by every ship of the line, with as little anxiety as Portsmouth or Plymouth ; and which I am confident will be the case with the Roadstead at St. Mary's, when the same measures shall be adopted to remove the unfounded prejudices which are now entertained against it."

The report is so convincing that we have little more to add. Nothing but prejudice can oppose the execution of the project recommended therein : and surely the prejudice of the ignorant cannot long resist the convictions of the intelligent, and the zeal of the patriotic, founded on documents the most unanswerable and conclusive.

Sporting Intelligence.

Bangalore Races.

THE Bangalore Race Committee have the pleasure to lay before the Public, a Statement of the PURSES and PLATES to be run for at the ensuing Races, which will commence on Saturday, the 9th March, 1811.

FIRST DAY's RUNNING,

9th MARCH, 1811.

A Maiden Subscription Purse of £. 50 each, free for all Horses that never started for Plate, Purse, Match or Sweepstakes, three Mile heats, carrying 9 stone—the usual allowance of three pounds to Mares and Geldings. P. P. N. B. 4 Subscribers on the 25th of December.

SAME DAY.

The Lady's Plate of 250 Pagodas, and 25 Pagodas each Subscriber, free for all Horses. Give and Take, 14 hands aged carrying 9 stone, two mile heats P. P.

MONDAY 11th MARCH, 1811.

A Subscription Purse of £ 40 each Subscriber, free for all Horses that never *won*, Plate, Match, Purse or Sweepstakes, two mile heats, weight for age, as follows—3 years old 6 stone 2 lb.—4 years old 8 stone.—5 years old 8 stone 7 lb—6 years old and aged 8 stone 12 lb. P. P. 6 Subscribers on the 25th December, 1810.

The Subscriptions to the above Purses to be finally closed on the 2d of March.

SAME DAY.

The Rajah's Plate of 250 Pagodas, free for all Horses, carrying 9 stone, 3 Mile heats.

WEDNESDAY, 13th MARCH, 1811.

A Plate of 200 Pagodas, and 15 Pagodas each Subscriber, free for Country Horses only; carrying 10 stone, 1½ mile heats, the usual allowance for Mares and Geldings, P. P.

SAME DAY.

A Whim Plate of 250 Pagodas free for all Horses, carrying weight for age and inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying 9 stone, 3 mile heats, P. P.

SATURDAY, 16th MARCH, 1811.

A Sweepstakes 15 Pagodas each Subscriber with 200 Pagodas from the Fund, free for all Horses carry ten stone—three Mile heat.

SAME DAY.

A Hunters Plate 250 Pagodas, from the Fund, free for all Horses, Gentlemen Riders carrying 12 stone one three Mile Heat, with two leaps during the heat, a Hedge 4 feet high, and a Ditch 7 feet wide.

SAME DAY.

A Poney Race for 100 Pagodas from the Fund, Ponies not to exceed 13 Hands, once round the Course.

MONDAY, 18th MARCH, 1811.

A Plate of 200 Pagodas made up from the entrance money, free for all beaten Horses during the Races, distanced Horses exempted, two Mile Heats, weight for Age and Inches, 14 hands and aged, carrying nine Stone.

SAME DAY.

A Welter Sweepstakes, one two Mile Heat, Gentlemen Riders, Subscribers 100 Pagodas each, carrying 12 Stone P. P. N. B. 2 Subscribers, 25th December, 1810.

SAME DAY.

(If the Fund will admit,)

A Galloway Purse of 150 Pagodas, free for all Horses not exceeding 13 hands 2 inches, one and half mile heats, weight for age; aged carrying 8 stone.

N. B.—Five Pagodas entrance money for every Horse starting for Purse, Plate, Match or Sweepstakes; Horses to be entered by noon on the day, previous to each Race or double at the Post.

Subscription and entrance money to be paid before starting, as the owner or person in whose name the Horse runs, neglecting to do so, will forfeit both, and loses all claim to the Race, as the Horse will be considered as distanced.

All private Matches to be run under the direction of the Race Committee.

A. SCOTT,
Clerk of the Course.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A DARK Bay Arab Saddle Horse, warranted sound.—He was formerly broke in for a Bandy, and went well, but has for some Months been used as the Postilion Horse to a Carriage—He is a strong Horse, and trots very fast.—Price 150 Pagodas.

A pie-bald Pegue Poney, sound and goes in a Saddle.—It is believed he was accustomed to a Bandy, but has not been so used by the present possessor.—Price 85 Pagodas.

Also a Bay Saddle Horse sound, young, and very easy in his Paces, and carries a Lady well. —Price 130 Pagodas.

For further particulars enquire at the Office of this Paper.

If not previously sold, the above Horses will be put up at Auction, by Messrs. DOBBIN and SUTHERLAND, at 12 o'clock on Thurday next.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that from unavoidable Causes the sale of Tickets of the 1st GOVERNMENT LOTTERY, for 1811, will be postponed to the 21st Instant.

J. L. HEEFKE,
AGENT.

GOVERNMENT LOTTERY OFFICE, *Jan.* 12, 1811.

Sporting Intelligence.

THE COMMITTEE for the MADRAS RACES, have the pleasure to inform the Public, that the Days fixed for Running the FIRST and SECOND MAIDENS, are *Tuesday the 22d,* and *Wednesday, the 23d Instant.*

10th January 1811.

TO THE DEBTORS

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

MESSIEURS

TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON & CO

AT a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of Messrs. TULLOH, BRODIE, HALYBURTON and Co. holden on the 17th day of November last past, it was resolved that Mr. JOHN SYKES of Madras, be appointed Agent under the Trustees to collect and recover all outstanding debts due to the said firm, either by assignment or otherwise:—the Trustees therefore give Notice of the said resolution to all persons in any wise indebted to the firm, and request that payment may be forthwith made accordingly to Mr JOHN SYKES, whose receipt is hereby declared to be a good and sufficient discharge.

JOHN TULLOH,
GEORGE MACLEOD KNOX,
Trustees for the affairs
of Messrs. TULLOH and Co.

MADRAS, January 9, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AN OFFICERS CHARGER, with a new Military SADDLE and BRIDLE by GIBSON.

A handsome BANDY, made by FRASER and NORRIS.

AND

Three pairs of CAMELS, in good condition.

Enquire of Mr. BIRTLES, at whose Repository on the Mount Road, the Charger may be seen between the hours of four and five in the afternoon.

MADRAS, *January* 14, 1811.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

A QUANTITY

OF

SUPERFINE

WELSH FLANNEL,

WHICH THEY

ARE AUTHORIZED TO SELL

AT

ONE AND A QUARTER PAGODA PER YARD.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AN INVOICE

OF

BATTLE POWDER,

IN

3 & 4 lb. CANNISTERS,

WITH

LOCKS AND KEYS,

ALSO

A QUANTITY

OF

PATENT SHOT,

OF

DIFFERENT NUMBERS,

WHICH

THEY ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISPOSE OF

ON MODERATE TERMS,

FOR

READY MONEY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

AT THEIR AUCTION ROOM,

On THURSDAY next, the 17th Instant,

AN invoice of Pins and Needles, of different sizes, also twenty-four Boxes of Window Glass, of different dimensions.

AND

SEVERAL OTHER

ARTICLES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY,

THE TWENTY-FIFTH INSTANT,

BETWEEN THE HOURS OF FOUR AND FIVE IN THE AFTERNOON,

Ashton and Meppen,

ARE DESIRED TO SELL,

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER,

THE FOLLOWING

H O U S E S,

VIZ.

AN Octagon House, situated at Vepery, known by the name of CHALMER'S HOUSE, there are good out Houses, Stabling attached to it.

A large House adjoining to the above mentioned, directly opposite to. MRS. SMITH'S Seminary.

And a Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Persewaukum, it stands on a fine spot of Ground, there is a neat detached building belonging to it, further particulars will be mentioned in a future paper, and every information required may be had by application to ASHTON and MEPPEN.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE

ON COMMISSION,

A PAIR OF HANDSOME

YOUNG BAY

ARAB HORSES,

WELL BROKE IN

FOR A

CURRICLE,

THEY ARE AN EXCEEDING

GOOD MATCH,

ARE SOUND,

AND GO REMARKABLY WELL,

AND

GENTLE TOGETHER,

THERE IS A SET OF

H A R N E S S,

WITH THEM,

IN TOLERABLE

GOOD ORDER,

The Price 330 Pags.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION

BY

Dobbin & Sutherland,

A FEW

VERY HANDSOME

BENGAL SQUARE

S H A W L S,

WHICH THEY ARE AUTHORIZED

TO

DISPOSE OF,

ON

VERY MODERATE TERMS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Ashton and Meppen,

WILL HAVE

A S A L E

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

THE 18th INSTANT,

WHICH WILL COMMENCE

AT THE

USUAL HOUR,

FURTHER PARTICULARS

WILL BE MENTIONED

IN A

FUTURE PAPER.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

THE 18th INSTANT,

WILL BE SOLD

By Ashton & Meppen,

AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

A PAIR

OF STRONG

MANILLA HORSES,

THAT HAVE BEEN

BROKE IN

FOR A CURRICLE,

THEY HAVE

ALSO DRAWN

A CARRIAGE,

ARE A GOOD MATCH,

AND TROT

EXCEEDINGLY FAST.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY NEXT,

THE 18th INSTANT,

AT 11 O'CLOCK,

Ashton and Meppen,

ARE DESIRED TO SELL,

WITHOUT RESERVE,

A HANDSOME

BAY ARAB

SADDLE HORSE,

HE IS SOUND,

AND THE OWNER

PARTS WITH HIM

FOR NO OTHER REASON

BUT ON ACCOUNT

OF HIS HAVING

MORE HORSES

THAN HE

HAS OCCASION FOR,

HE IS A SMART

AND ACTIVE

A N I M A L.

COMMISSION SALE.

Ashton and Meppen,

HAVE RECEIVED

FOR SALE,

A FEW DOZEN

OF

EXCELLENT

DANISH HOCK,

AND

MALAGA WINE,

WHICH THEY ARE

ALLOWED TO SELL

AT A VERY

MODERATE RATE.

MADRAS:—PRINTED BY M. KELLY, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

⁂ It is requested that those SUBSCRIBERS to the COURIER who are occasionally changing their Residence, will give early notice of the place to which they remove to the PRINTER who will pay attention to their order and any SUBSCRIBERS at the Presidency to whom the PEONS may not deliver the Paper in proper time, are requested to give information of the same in order that this irregularity may be prevented in future.

MADRAS COU

Saturda

We have the pleasure to lay before our Readers some interesting Extracts from the Europe Papers, and for which we are indebted to the Madras Gazette; our own papers not having yet come to hand.

LONDON,—September 5, 1810.

The following ships arrived off Weymouth, the 3d inst. under convoy of His Majesty's ship Horatia, of 40 guns, Capt. Scott, and passed Portsmouth the following day, viz.—Earl Howe, Sir Wm. Pulteney, and Lady Lushington, from Bengal; and Charles Grant, from Bombay: sailed from St. Helena, on the 12th of July.

On the 25th July, in lat. 8. 35. N. long. 23. 50. W. the above ships fell in with the undermentioned extra ships, under convoy of His Majesty's ship Leda, viz—The Earl Spencer, Lord Keith, Monarch, Batavia, Hebe, Larkins, and Tyne.

The Charles Grant sailed from Bombay the 17th April.

The following are the passengers arrived in these ships:—

Per Charles Grant.—Mrs. Pendergast, Mrs. Honner, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Hungerford, Miss Ashburner,—Mr. Pendergast; Mr. Honner; Major Lloyd, Honorable Company's Service; Captain Horton, His Majesty's 84th Regiment; Lieutenant Lewis, Royal Navy; Captain Hodson, Honorable Company's Artillery, Lieutenant Hays, His Majesty's 84th Regiment; Mr. Clarke, Paymaster, do. Mr. Maitland, Master, Royal Navy; Mr. Scott, Surgeon, ditto; Mr. Barnes—Children, Miss Pendergast, Miss Paulina ditto, Miss Helen Elizabeth Honner, Miss Fanny ditto, Miss Mary Hamilton, Miss Catherine Forbes, and Miss Catherine Hungerford,—Masters Thomas Hungerford, John Hungerford, Henry Vigers Honner, Charles Forbes Honner, Charles Fitzgerald, Guy Pendergast, and George Forbes.

Per Lady Lushington.—Lady Seaton.

Per Earl Howe—Sir B Sulivan, Captain and Mrs. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, from Bombay, last from St. Helena.

Per Pulteney.—Fifteen Children.

September 7.

Dispatches were yesterday received from Lord Wellington, dated the 18th ult.—The head quarters were still at Celerico, the enemy had not made any demonstration to attack our lines, and the whole of our army were in good health, exellent spirits, and fully prepared for any event.—Lord Wellington is reported to have transmitted to Ministers an intercepted letter from Bonaparte to Marshal Massena, from the nature of which it is evident that it was an answer to one from the latter to the former, in which he had solicited a reinforcement of at least 40,000 troops. In his reply, Napoleon expresses him to the following effect:

"As to the reinforcement which you demand, it is impossible at the present moment to send you so many Troops. As soon as it is practicable, you shall have every possible assistance. In the mean time, you must bring the English to a general action. If you are defeated, which is not unlikely, you will at any rate so weaken the enemy, as to furnish yourself with the means of retreating to advantage."

It is added, that in consequence of this letter, Lord Wellington had sent to Cadiz for a reinforcement of 4000 men, which, at the date of the last dispatches, was daily expected to arrive—besides which, the formidable reinforcements which sailed from Spithead on Friday last must by this time be far advanced on their voyage.

A Mail from Gottenburgh arrived yesterday. A body of French troops entered Rostock on the 17th ult. and after their usual custom, demanded a heavy contribution, amounting in the first instance to 300,000 rix dollars, which they afterwards reduced to 80,000; but the inhabitants being unwilling or unable to pay such a sum, the enemy siezed upon all the magazines in which any colonial produce was to be found, and the whole had been put under seal, waiting the arrival of Bourienne, whose talents adjusting such a business are sufficiently well known—The King of Denmark is said to be highly offended at not being chosen Crown Prince of Sweden; and to have forbidden his subject, the Duke of Holstein Augustenburgh, to accept the nomination, in case of its being offered to him. His jealousy of the Duke is even said to have gone so far as to have led him to put him under arrest for a few days. What, then, will his Danish Majesty say to the election of Bernadotte? With such an ally as Bonaparte, and such a neighbour as Bernadotte, how long he may calculate upon retaining his political existence we will not pretend to determine; but he cannot be unmindful tha
other Generals, besides Bernac
must provide with kingdoms, i
serve the Crown of France upo
—One of the articles in the Co
says, that (as a part, doubtless,
new system) Servia is to be tran
tria, and that this is the subje
ciation now carrying on by Co
at Paris.

Orders were received on Monc
to fit out all the men of war tha
of forwardness, with all possibl
utmost activity of course prevai.

Brigadier General Walker ha
Expedition with Sir Home Poph
of Spain is mentioned as the des

Besides Generals Sir William
and Lumley, Brigadier General
sailed with the fleet for Portugal

BONAPARTE AT HIS

At a late Court Circle of Bona
Armstrong introduced several
tlemen, one whom being unde
Emperor to have just returned
his Majesty addressed him to the
port:—"Do you think the Briti
your vessels to sail the ocean?
have removed their apologies fo
your commerce. To be a grea
should sustain your flag, and sust
cannon." This, our informant
literal translation of Bonaparte's
as he could collect them from hi
rapid delivery. The last senten
pronounced with that peculiar en
marks the decision of his tone an

Bonaparte asked Gen. Armstro
was not going home, and when C
meet—and then passed on to a
the circle. The Empress was p
circle, and our informant states,
nancy is quite apparent. Her fig
bes rather as approaching to *en b*
ther than to the slender and the
we have heretofore understood Al
there is something very decided a
ding in the whole manner of M
She appears to be a woman who,
the common phrase, "has a will
Bonaparte is exceedingly to her
tion, indeed, is said to have pr
percentible change in his dispo
business. Bonaprte is and has b
his marriage more engaged in
much less in his closet than he h
former period of his life. All his
are spent with the Empress in rea
amusements, at the Theatres. H
increase considerably, but still he
ble of the utmost activity.

The following is the substance
received yesterday morning from
"The French have now an a
men in Prussian Poland? and
thought, if the Emperor of Rus
awake from his lethargy, and ma
of his time, that Bonaparte will b
burgh in less than six months.
posed that the Danes will interpo
tance or opposition: they have f
past been successful in privateer
seems to be all they at present th

THE PILOT,—Septemb

We have recently stated that t
of Bonaparte's present domestic
destroy the Jacobin party; and th
ment of Fouche, chief of that
Government of *Rome*, which was
honourable sentence to exile, was
ted to this design. We afterwa
the authority of the French papers
we suppose, as a kind of mitigatio
grace, had been permitted to resid
as we found that the Empress Jos
timately connected with him in p
ed there also, we conceived, that
them to be together, Bonaparte w
how little he feared what they or
ents could do against him.

We find, in a respectable Mo
the following paragraph, which
firm our statement, with the addi
stances of a fabricated plot to in
diated Empress and her friend F
cided opposers of the divorce and
marriage, in total degradation a

The following is the extract o
Paris, dated the 31st of August.

"Fouche, once the terror in
a close prisoner at Marseilles.
at *Aix*, which was his *Senatorerie*."

so with our brethern in the
aples, who, unacquainted with
of Sicily, know nothing but
oppressor gives them to under-
se, then, we will address our-
enting their unhappy fate, will
xhort them not to suffer them-
s grossly imposed on. Where
talked of disunion? Where the
e British Government which has
he clearest proofs of the interest
welfare of its Allies, omits no
ower for the defence of Sicily,
nment, which is guided by the
s, and by sentiments of honour
conforming itself on every point
ame good faith and candour to
has nothing more at heart then
rying them into full execution,
safety is their only object. Ad-
e, with each other, their land
act in concerts, and this state of
m being exposed to any change,
ay more consolidated, since there
n of interests, nor any secondary
only exclusive and interesting
sing the most unjust and cruel
not then be credulous, not suf-
to be imposed upon by false
s assertion. The union between
nt and its Allies is solid as the
pport is just. Take care, also
t seduced by the dreadful pro-
o you. The prisoners taken in
l engagements on the coast of
h have proved no less disgraceful
lorious to the allied forces, have
ar oppressor has promised to in-
five days together with the plun-
es of this kingdom, if you succeed
rselves master of them. Unhap-
y may incitements are employed
to your ruin! This will certainly
on, if you basely consent to be the
of your oppressor's fury. The
not afraid of you, and if you, pre-
k them, well know how to make
your rashness. They will know
l their holy religion, their beloved
eir country, and whatever is most
and by no means surprize that
addresses to the Sicilians, breathes
philanthrope, should promise to
dering of their cities, they trust
ble, in concert with their allies,
ancient examples of the national
Do not then, we say it again, suf-
to be seduced. This is the voice
t inspired by your fate, and since
oly situation requires the greatest
ke them to shake off the heavy
upon you, and recover your fre-
ng your country from the state
nder which she groans.

ULY 21.—His Majesty the King
having been informed by the Ex-
t. General Denaro, of the zeal and
which his Excellency Lieut. Gen.
has provided for the security of
essina, and the defence of this
ist the common enemy, has char-
n. Denaro, not only to express to
eneral Stuart his Majesty's unqua-
tion of all the measures adopted
ose, but also to make it known to
large.

tately taken of Cattaro by an Eng-
have already arrived, the two
of an excellent construction, one
nder mounted, and the other 2
A boat armed with a brass 4
manned with 13 men, deserted
morning from the enemy, and
itish squadron.

RENCH LICENSES.

E LICENSES GRANTED BY BONA-
TO THE AMERICAN VESSELS.

IANTES.	AVAILABLE.
order of the sea for one vessel and tites.	only.
general order of Fee to be paid 80	

y of the permits.

LEON, &c.

he security of the commercial
shed at Nantes, under the firm of
petitions setting forth that the
said house have uniformly mani-
ubmission to the laws of the State,
ent to our person, and their ab-
ll criminal intercourse or intelli-
e enemy, and further that they
ensive credit and a well establish-
for probity.
authorised, and do authorise, by
signed with our own hand, and

delivered under the numbers 7 and 7, the American vessel named the —, &c. [Blank to be filled up by the French Consul at Charleston or New York. N. B. The quantity and qualities of each commodity composing the cargo of the vessel must be particularly specified], to carry into any of our ports of French, cottons, fish oil, dye-stuffs, and cod, coffees and sugars of French Islands in America and Asia, cocoa, spices af all kinds of the Dutch Islands, indigo, mahogany and ebony, and, in short, all the merchandize and colonial productions of the two Indies, *which the exception of tobacco and all articles whereof the importation into, France is probihibited.*

"Under the obligation that there shall be exported by the said vessels from any of our ports of France an equal value to that of the said produce and merchandize at the moment of their arrival in France, and according to the price current at the port where the vessel shall arrive, the value to be exported shall principally consist of half, at least, in French wines and brandies, and the other half in woollen, silks, hemp and linen cloths, and other productions of our manufactures or of the French soil the exportation whereof it authorised by the laws. The compensation between the value of the exports and imports shall be regulated by the price current at the port of departure. From the permission of exportation are formally excluded wheat and all other kinds of grain, cheese, and flour of all kinds.

"Be it understood, 1. That the said vessel
shall be exempted from the formality of the
certificate of origin, 2. That the Captain
the bearer of a letter from our Consul to o
Minister of foreign relations, 3. That he sh
bring with him the American journals of th
day of his departure from the United Sta
4. That previous to the landing of the produ
and merchandize in France, the present perm
shall be sent from the port of arrival for ve
fication, to our Board of the General Direct
of the Customs.

"Be it also understood, that such merch
dizes as the vessel shall have on board, oth
than those hereby authorized, shall be place
in a state of real entrepot.

"It is our pleasure that, the aforesaid c
ditions being conformed to, no molestation
hindrance be given to the proceedings of
Captain, either in the course of his voyage,
the part of our vessels of war, or French priva
teers, and those of our allies, or on his arriv
in our ports, on the part of our officers of
customs; but that upon violation thereof,
in case of the commission of any fraud whats
ever, the present permit shall be declared n
and void, the vessel be confiscated, and
commercial house under whose security
may have entered France, be subject to
fine as we shall appoint.

"And for the stability and assurance ther
we have signed the present permit with
own hand, and caused it to be countersig
by our Ministers, and Secretary of State.

"Given at the Palace of St. Cloud, August the 11th, 1810.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"Granted Aug. 12, 1810, By the Emperor
"The Minister, Secretary of State,
(Signed) H. B. DUKE OF BASSAN

"The Counsellors of State, Director-Gen
ral of the Customs,
(Signed) COLLIN DE SUSS

"The Minister of the Interior,
(Signed) MONTALIVET

"The Minister of Marine and Colonies,
(Signed) COLLIN DE SUSSIS.

"Examined by me, Consul at —, the vessel having loaded at —— &c."

PRICE OF STOCKS,—SEPTEMBER 10.

Three per Cent. Consols	68 67⅞ 6
Five per Cent. Navy	99 1/4 3/8 1/2
Imperial Three per Cent. Anns.	66⅝
Imperial Ann. 25 years	6 13-16
India Bonds	22 23 prem.
Exchequer Bills	1 5 prem.
Omnium	3 di
Consols for Oct.	68 3/8 1/4

FORT ST. GEORGE:

PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY M. KELLY.

RIER EXTRAORDINARY.

y, January 19, 1811.

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ER 8.

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olve the repu-
ouche, the de-
the Austrian
nd ruin.
a letter from

FRANCE, IN NOV
He was arrested

It is said that the ex-Empress is implicated in Fouche's fall, as that Lady had been on a visit to the disgraced Minister at *Aix*. His appointment to the Government of *Rome* was a farce; as, according to an Imperial Decree of July last, the Governors of *Rome* and *Florence* were to be Princes of the Blood.—*(Morning Chronicle.)*

It was recently stated in an article under the head of *Leghorn*, that the Duke of Otranto, (Fsuche,) had arrived in that city on the 2d of August: but this we believe was a mistake for the Duke of Placentia (Lebrun,) who is actually in that country.

The following letter, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of this day, from a peculiar source to that paper, confirms all our statements upon the relative situation of our armies in Portugal:—

"LISBON, AUG. 22.—We are tolerably easy now, and entertain little fear for the result of a battle, should it take place, though we cannot help looking with anxiety to our brave army. As yet, thank Heaven, they are free from every disorder; but the worst part of the season has not arrived. Their position is excellent in every respect.

"Not so the French: daily accounts arrive here of their sickness, and their hospitals, it seems, are completely filled.—The numbers of Invalids is quoted in a letter from head-quarters to a friend, at 25,000 and upwards. The enemy has not made any material movement in the main body, but the peasants say that a great number of his sick have been sent back to Salamanca in waggons.

"You have heard, no doubt, of the numerous and increasing desertions in Massena's army. Massena has, in consequence, published a pardon to all such as shall return within a given period, which I understand is in the possion of the Commander in Chief. It is in very blind language, and purposes to be a pardon to all those *who have quitted the camp for purposes of private convenience.* I do not mention this with certainty, as it is not been seen in Lisbon.

"Nearly all the peasantry are soldiers, for though they have not all of them muskets, they have staves with iron heads, and they harrass the skirts of the French army with great success. The dead bodies of those who they take or kill they hang on the trees as a warning, until the British take them down and bury them.

"POSTSCRIPT, AUG. 23.—Nothing new from the army. We do not expect any important movements on the other side.

THE MORNING POST, SEPT. 8, 1810.

No further dispatches from Lord Wellington had arrived at a late hour last night; but all the private advices received by the last conveyance, speak in the highest terms of the excellent condition of our army, and the declining state of that of the enemy.

An interesting account of a very sharp action fought by a part of Romana's army with a division of the enemy is given in another part of our Paper.—The loss of the French, in killed and wounded, is stated to exceed that of the Spaniards; but the latter lost more in prisoners. Though the Spaniards were obliged to fall back, their courage and confidence seemed increased, and Romana was encouraged by the result to determine upon a speedy renewal of the attack.

By the ship Flora, arrived at Exmouth from Oporto, advice has been received which confirm the former accounts of the sickly and unprovided state of the French army, with the addition that previous to her sailing, upwards of 5000 of the enemy had deserted to our army.

Mr. Payne, the Banker, who on Thursday fought with Captain Clarke, we are sorry to state, died yesterday morning. Mr. Payne had a fortune of 14,000l. per annum, and has left a wife and four children. He was nephew to Mr. Creevey, M. P.

SPAIN.

ACTION BETWEEN THE SPANISH AND FRENCH.

Head quarters, Army of the Left Camp on the Heights of Salva Tierra de los Barros, August 12. 1810.

Shortly after General Regnier had evacuated Estremadura, his Excellency the Marquis of Romana turned his attention to clearing the posts which the enemy placed on the left bank of the Tagus; this service was executed by General O'Donnell, with his usual zeal and activity. In one of the posts which he destroyed at Alconera the enemy lost 200 men, of which number 80 privateers and two Officers were taken prisoners. Whilst these operations were successively carrying on towards Talavera, his Excellency received intelligence from intercepted letters, and from Officers recommended to observe the movements of the enemy, that a division was detached from the corps of Mortier, and was advancing from Seville, under the command of General Geral, in force 6000 or 7000 infantry, and 500 or 600 cavalry, to overrun Estremadura, and cut off the division of Ballasteros, stationed at Xeres de los Cavalleros. In consequence of the information, his Excellency, determined to attack and cut off the retreat of this division of the enemy, and for this purpose ordered the cavalry, and the vanguard, under the command of General Carrera, to advance from Campo Mayor to Bacarota, on which point Ballasteros had been previously directed to fall back, whilst his Excellency proceeded with the first division, commanded by General Garcia, in order to form a combined attack on General Geral's corps, which had on the 3d instant, occupied Xeres and Burgillos.

On the approach of our divisions, the enemy concentrated his force at Zafre, from whence the well-directed and rapid advance of our troops obliged him to retreat precipitately, to Lierna. The vanguard, 3d division, and cavalry immediately proceeded to Bienvenida, with orders to which the movements of the enemy, to reconnoitre his position near Lierena, but on no account to bring on or hazard an action until the arrival of his Excellency with the reserve.

On the morning of the 11th, the reserve reached Bienvenida, after a most rapid march from La Parriz. It was his Excellency's intention to refresh the troops at Bienvenida, and there await the reports of Generals Mendizabal, Ballasteras, and Carrera, who had received orders, that in the event of the enemy's wishing to bring on an action, they should fall back, and occupy a position a league in front of Bienvenida, on the road to Lierena, where they would meet the support of the 1st division, or reserve.

The very excellent arrangements that had been made, and the complete and efficient state in which the divisions had been placed, and our superiority in number of every arm to that of the enemy, inspired us with the greatest confidence, and afforded well-grounded hopes of obtaining not only a victory, but of completely cutting off the retreat of the enemy to Seville.

On the arrival of his Excellency at Bienvenida, he had the mortification to learn that General Bellasteros, impelled by an ardent thirst for glory, and inspired with a confidence of success (not a little increased by the ardour and impatience of his troops to close with the enemy) did not decline the proffered combat.

Lieut. Gen. Mendizibal, who commanded, finding the division unexpectedly engaged, and listening only to the dictates of his own feelings, and, perhaps, deeming a retreat at the moment that his left was committed in action, hazardous; animated the Troops to a general attack on the enemy.

The enemy commenced his attack with light Troops, on the right of the line. This was meant merely to mask his real attack, which he directed against the last of the line, towards which he pushed on, with great rapidity, 2 strong columns, and at the same time advanced 3 columns, supported by a reserve, against the centre of the line, where the right of Ballassero's division united with the vanguard. The impetuosity of the enemy's attack was for some time repelled more by the gallantry of patriots, animated by the undaunted bravery and example of their chiefs, than by the advantage of their position.

The Spanish cavalry, led on by Gen. Carrera, charged that of the enemy in a gallant manner, obliging them to retreat precipitately with considerable loss; but the impetuosity of our cavalry led them in cautiously to attack some battalions of infantry, advantageously posted on ground little favourable to cavalry, and the consequence was, that the well-directed fire of the battalions obliged them to retire with some loss.

The enemy succeeded in forcing the centre of the line, at the same time that he defeated and turned the left flank of Ballasteros's division, which being unsupported by a second line of reserve, was in consequence unable to rally. Some confusion took place; some few regiments dispersed; disorder ensued, and the retreat became general. The enemy having turned the left of Ballasteros's line (which appears to have been the point that should have been particularly strengthened and guarded, from the moment that it was determined to risk an action, in order that the division, in case of a defeat, might be enabled to fall back towards Bienvenida,) obliged them to retreat to Fuente de Cantos, thus considerably diverging from the point d'appui, and thereby prevented from falling back upon, or receiving succour, from the reserve, with which his Excellency was rapidly ascending the above-

mentioned position in front of Bienvenido, in order to support the division which he then learned to have been engaged, but of whose fate or direction of retreat, no satisfactory or exact account had been then received

The General in Chief has not yet received details from Mendizabal or Ballasteros Twenty of the enemy have been brought in here prisoners. It is supposed that the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded, is at least equal, if not greater than ours; we have lost more prisoners than the enemy. In order to facilitate the function of the van-guard and third division with the reserve, his Excellency marched this division rapidly back to Los Santos de Maimore, near which we met General Bruton, who had arrived from Merida, with 300 fresh ca-lry, expecting to join in the general action meditated against the enemy.

From Los Santos, the reserve proceeded to this position, where we have been joined by a part of Ballasteros's division and a division of the cavalry.

Mendiztbal is at Burgaillos, and Ballasteros at Calera, to which points the dispersed soldiers are constantly repairing.

The enemy has concentrated his forces at and near Zafrs, his Excellency only awaits the arrival of General Don Carlos O Donnell, with the 2d division, which yesterday reached Almendralego, as also the regiment of cavalry of Bourbon, and another reinforcement of cavalry, which his Excellency expects to arrive from Portugal, to attack Geral's division, which, it is said, has been reinforced.

Judging from the state of this army, and their undoubted attachment to, and confidence in their Chief, and the ardent desire they evince to attack the enemy, the most favourable results may be expected from the next action.

I cannot omit detailing the particulars of the rapid march of the first division, nearly 8000 men with artillery, from La Parra, to the position in front of Bienvenida, as it proves how great are the fatigues and privations which the Spanish soldier is capable of enduring. On the morning of the 10th, the first division, commenced its marched from La Parra, after taking their mess, and proceeded by Feria to Zafra, and from thence by Los Santos, in the position in front of Bienvenida, when the necessity of rapidly returning to Los Santos, in order to facilitate the communication with Mendizabal and Ballasteros, prevented them from cooking their mess. Thus this division performed a march of 14 leagues in little more than 36 hours, without entering a house, during the greater part of which time, the Troops were exposed to a burning sun, on an extensive plain, where even water was difficult to be procured: and altho' several Officers and men fainted from excessive heat and fatigue, the march was performed and the privations endured, not only with resignation, but even with cheerfulness. The presence of the Gen. in chief, who is the idol of the Soldiers, contributed much to cheer and animate the troops.

Twenty prisoners have been brought in by a party of cavalry that were sent to reconnoitre the field of battle—they all state that the enemy lost more in killed and wounded than the Spaniards—but the latter much more prisoners. In one part of the field 150 of the enemy were found dead, and of the party that opposed them, only 57 were killed, in all parts of the field there more French found dead than Spaniards.

GIBRALTAR MAIL.

FROM THE GIBRALTAR CHRONICLE, AUG. 18.

PROCLAMATION,

Ferdinand IV by the grace of God, King of the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c. Infant of Spain Duke of Parma, Placenza, Castro, &c. Grand Hereditary Prince of Tuscany, to our beloved and faithful people of Sicily.

The ferocious enemy who threatens to invade this happy kingdom, and to bring amongst us desolation, shame, and death is carrying on his preparations. His pride supports him notwithstanding the want of confidence of the unfortunate victims of his despotism, which he intends to employ on this rash expedition. In vain does he try, with unequalled impudence, to pervert and misrepresent fact for the purpose of animating his soldiers and sailors; they all know the losses he has sustained, they all know, that to flight alone they are indebted for their lives, and they all see that the batteries on the Calabrian coast are their only asylum and protection.

Sicilians! Experience clearly shews you what an unlimited confidence you should repose on the heroic valour of our royal Navy, and in that of our august ally the King of Great Britain. To this moment they have baffled the enemy's attempts; and with unimpared zeal and courage, they will continue to avert from our shores the dreadful evils with which you are threatened. But what brilliant results have you not a right to expect of cherishing in your own breasts the enthusiastic love and loyalty with which you are nobly animated, and join you assistance, exertions, and means, to the forces which we and our gallant allies oppose to the enemy. Then will victory be certain and your tranquillity ensured. The preservation of our holy religion, and of all the objects of your regard, and the sentiments of love and attachment which you have always displayed towards our person, call for all your exertions.

Hold, then, yourselves in readiness to join, at the voice of your Sovereign and father, our troops and those of our faithful ally, the King of Great Britain, for the purpose of resisting the threatened invasion, and thereby securing this throne and its independence, and let your alacrity in obeying this call afford the enemy an additional proof, that making common cause with our allies the English, you follow our example, and comply with our will, and that, therefore, he will find, in all the inhabitants of this island, a general and unanimous determination to shed to the last drop of their blood, and to die with arms in their hands rather than submit to his abhorred yoke. Sicilians! Remember your former glory, and you shall be invincible.

FERDINAND.

Thomasa di Somma.
Palermo, 10th July, 1810.

To the NEAPOLITAN, TROOPS *to be employed upon the Expedition to Sicily.*

Previous to the invasion with which our enemy threatens the kingdom of Sicily, he has issued several papers addressed to the Sicilians, calculated to extinguish the public spirit. This measure (not the least formidable of his weapons) shall not succeed here, as it perhaps did in their countries. Every one knows the profligacy of his principals, and the baseness of his conduct. On the other hand, those papers abound with absurdities, falsehoods and exaggerations, which far from making any impression, excite on the contrary the disgust and contempt of men the least intelligent. The Sicilians who enjoy that happiness which is secured to them by a legitimate and liberal Government; the Sicilians who breathe nothing but loyalty and attachment to their adored Sovereign, and who are determined to join their exertions to the arms of their King, and of his August Ally, the King of Great Britain, convinced as they are that by thus defending their country, they gave at the same time the strongest proof of loyalty to their August Sovereign; the Sicilians do not suffer themselves to be imposed upon by the ephemeral promises of fraud and falsehood, but, perfectly knowing their true interests, are all aware of the necessity of opposing the enemy's attempts with the utmost energy, and by all possible means, and will not allow their present tranquillity to be in the least disturbed. This sentiment pervades every class in the kingdom, renders it unnecessary for us to copy the absurdity of those papers; but the love which we bear to our brethren in the kingdom of Naples, and particularly to the unhappy victims who so much against their own wills are to be employed in the invasion of Sicily, imposes it as a duty to point out the error into which the malice of their oppressor wants to lead them, in order to carry his wicked designs into execution.

Nothing is left untried in these Papers to misrepresent the intention, views, and operations of the English, for which purpose, no scruple is made to use the most violent language. By this manœuvre the enemy hopes to gain two points, viz. that of inspiring the Sicilians with suspicion and diffidence of their Allies; and the most essential one, of persuading their troops, that they will meet no great resistance in their attempt upon Sicily, owing to the want of concert and harmony between this Government and Allied Troops. We excuse ourselves from demonstrating to the Sicilians the falsehood of these malignant imputations. Every one of them knows, the Alliance happily established between the two Courts, is maintained by both, with the greatest earnestness, good faith, and candour; that this bond is every day drawing closer and closer; and that there being a common interest viz. that of opposing the enemy, the same will direct, by one consent, all the operations carried on against him, so that the means of the Government, and of its Allies, are indistinctly employed, the plans of both Powers bein thus uniformly combined.

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a letter from

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